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## A SEVERE CENSURE TO THE SENATORS.

WHAT THE SUB-COMMITTEE HAS  
ASKED ON.

Suspension Was Abandoned Because Demo-  
crats Threatened an Indefinite Debate.  
The Reprimand Will Be Cautious.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on privileges and elections which was appointed yesterday to formulate a proposition for the proper punishment of Senators Tillman and McLaurin, of South Carolina, for their offense to the senate of last Saturday, today practically concluded to recommend that the two senators be severely censured for their conduct and to limit the punishment to censure. The sub-committee consists of Senators Burrows, Hoar and Foraker, republicans, and Senators Pettus and Bailey, democrats. All were present at the early part of the meeting but Senator Bailey was compelled by indisposition to leave the conference before its close.

Today's meeting was a very harmonious one and little difference of opinion developed. The republican members of the sub-committee did not themselves contend for a resolution suspending the two senators but represented that there were some republican members of the full committee who adhere to the opinion that through suspension only can adequate punishment be meted out to the offending members. Senator Beveridge is understood to be among the most strenuous advocates of this form of proceeding and Senator McComas is inclined to agree with him. Some doubt is expressed as to whether they will unite in a report limiting the punishment to censure.

On the other hand some of the democratic members made it very plain that they not only would not agree in committee to the reporting of a resolution of suspension but that if such a resolution should be presented to the senate by a majority of the committee they would resist its adoption by the senate to the extent of insisting upon prolonged debate. The republican members of the committee, and also many republican senators who are not members of the committee, have given very serious attention to this possibility of delay in the senate, and there is no doubt that it is having a pronounced influence on the disposal of the question. They recognize the fact that if so disposed the minority can obstruct all legislation for an indefinite time and probably continue the present session of congress far into the summer. Some of them also hold the view that censure is a more severe and certain form of punishment than suspension.

These are the reasons which have led the republican members of the sub-committee to agree to a resolution of censure, and nothing is left to complete the proceedings but to secure the assent of their republican colleagues who are not members of the sub-committee. The matter has been left open for consultation with them, and while the full committee has been called to meet tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock, the sub-committee will meet half an hour previous to that time. This will afford opportunity to notify the democrats if there should be a change of program.

There has been considerable discussion of the matter of a differentiation of the punishment of the two senators, some of the republican members holding out strongly for a more severe rebuke to Senator Tillman than to Senator McLaurin, because they hold that his offense of striking a fellow senator was greater than that of his colleague, who gave the provocation to the blow, but this course has been practically abandoned so far as the sub-committee is concerned, and both will be equally reprimanded. It also has been virtually decided that no apology shall be exacted from the senators, the reason for eliminating and the requirement of that kind being found in the fact that senators generally fear such enforced apologies might not amount to apologies after all.

The democratic members of the committee have suggested that the censure should be in very severe language, and, if anything, have been inclined to be more caustic than their republican colleagues. It is the desire of all members of the committee to find a course of action that will be acceptable to the entire senate, and the only difficulty now appears to be to secure the consent of those republicans who believe the occasion calls for more than mere words of rebuke. The resolution will impose on the president of the senate the task of administering the reprimand.

FORREST IN TILLMAN'S REHALF FILED.  
SENIOR SENATOR HAS SOMETHING  
IMPORTANT TO SAY.

Washington, Feb. 27.—As soon as the senate had been called to order today Mr. Frye, the president pro tem, said that by his direction on last Monday the clerk had not called the names of the two senators from South Carolina, they being in contempt of the body. On Tuesday, he said, he had directed the clerk to restore the names to the roll in the event of a roll call. He had done this, not because he doubted the propriety of his action on Monday, but because a very grave question was involved which he desired to submit to the senate itself.

Mr. Frye said that the senator from Washington, Mr. Turner, had taken an appeal from the decision of the chair on Monday, but that amid the cloud of points of order and objections, he had overlooked the appeal and had proceeded with other business. The chair, Mr. Frye continued, forgot the appeal for the moment, and for his forgetfulness he begged the pardon of the senator from Washington. Had he done such a thing willfully, he said, he could never have forgiven himself.

The chair, he said, had received a letter from the senior senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) requesting that he be heard on the question of highest privilege. The chair could not entertain such a request in the circumstances without the unanimous consent of the senate, but at the proper time—perhaps tomorrow—such request might be entertained.

Mr. Turner called attention to the fact that he had asked that the protest of the senior senator from South Carolina be spread upon the minutes. He had desired, he said, to insist upon this request of Monday, but had been cut off by points of order and by a motion that the senate go into executive session. Since that time, two adjournments had interfered with the performance of his duty.

Mr. Turner maintained that the filing officially of such protests was in accordance with the custom of the British parliament and with the best parliamentary practice of this country upon any question involving a constitutional privilege.

"The senator is right," said the chair, "and the protest will be spread upon the minutes without objection." It was so ordered.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, said that at the proper time an opportunity might be afforded the senior senator from South Carolina to make his statement of privilege, but just now he felt constrained to object.

Mr. Hoar suggested that the protest spread on the minutes be referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

"I have no objections," said Mr. Turner.

Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, said it occurred to him that the protest was not a matter of further action by the senate. It certainly was a question of too great importance to dispose of hastily.

Mr. Hoar contended that the protest was in the nature of a petition and ought, therefore, to be referred to a committee. Such action was entirely respectful. He did not insist upon his suggestion, however, in view of the doubt in Mr. Bacon's mind.

The senate then adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Following is the text of the letter written by Senator Tillman to President Pro Tem. Frye, which the latter referred to in the senate today:

"As soon as you shall have announced officially that my name has been restored to the senate roll, I desire to rise to a question of the highest privilege, and as I do not know whether you would recognize me, under the existing circumstances, I take this means of asking you to submit my request to the senate for permission to do this, and to give me an opportunity to state my reasons for doing so."

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE.

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "X Con. Fed." A Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

We marched towards Chattanooga the next day. The dust was stifling. Dust in the woods, dust in the road and dust everywhere. We took up camp at a house about half way between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. We built breastworks and did picket duty towards Chattanooga. Here I had a scrap with one of the boys. I had grown since I had been in the army, and was too heavy for the young man. I had to whip him twice before he was satisfied. Then I was arrested. We went on picket that evening and I was ordered on post. I refused, unless released from arrest. I was released and took my place on the advance line. After the dust we had rain, and it was fourteen days before we saw the sun. While at this place a Texas soldier put in some good work. He was on a scout below Chattanooga and saw a horse boat in the river. He opened fire and drove the enemy below; then he ordered one man to come up and bring the boat to land. This was done, and he made them come up one by one until he had 21 prisoners. He brought them across Lookout Mountain into camp.

Just about the time Gen. Grant was fixing to commence his advance on us, Gen. Longstreet was ordered to take his troops and go and attack Knoxville. We marched to Tiney's Station and got on the train. We had sent to Chattanooga station for rations. The detail came back without them. A citizen was selling ginger cakes to the boys; he had a large sack full; when he found that we would not get any rations he raised the price of each cake \$1.00. A long arm Texan seized his sack and was caught up on the shoulders of the boys and distributed the cakes to the boys without money and without price.

There was a small depot here, and one soldier went to the door and told us there were rations in there. He was soon joined by others, the door was broken open amid the cheering of hundreds of soldiers. Sure enough there were rations there and Gen. Kershaw had his men given a day or two's rations. Then our trains moved off—one following another. There were no water tanks and we had to carry water to the tender in buckets, and get out and cut fence rails for wood. One train ran into another. No one was seriously hurt, but after the crash was over, Gen. Kershaw was found with his hands on the brakes holding for dear life. The Yankees could not scare him, but in a railroad crash he was demoralized. To show how fast we travelled, one of our boys got left at one station and got on our train again at the next station.

We got off the train near Sweetwater, Tenn. Here we spent a few days and had some fine sport rabbit hunting. We would form a line as if we were on the skirmish; each soldier armed with a stick; Col. Rutherford would command the line, and Gen. Kershaw and his staff would be on the flanks, and very few of the rabbits would escape. Lieut. Dwight was a superb rider and got his share of the rabbits.

X. Con. Eed.

Raw or Inflamed Lungs

Yield rapidly to the wonderful curative and healing qualities of Foley's Honey and Tar. It prevents pneumonia and consumption from a hard cold settled on the lungs. Gilder & Weeks.

## CENSURED BY THE SENATE.

TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN GIVEN SAME  
DOSE.

Brave Ben Tries to Buck—Makes an Insult-  
ing Comment When His Name is Called  
to Vote—But Quickly Denies Purpose  
to Offend—Majority Report De-  
clared Senior Senator to be  
the Greater Transgressor.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina today were severely censured by the United States senate. The administration of the censure grew out of a sensational personal encounter between the two senators on the floor of the senate last Saturday during the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill. The adoption of the resolution to censure probably closes the incident, so far as official action of the senate is concerned.

Immediately after the senate convened today Mr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which the McLaurin-Tillman controversy had been referred, reported the resolution censure framed by a majority of the committee. Accompanying the resolution was a report narrating the events which led up to the fight between the two senators and setting out the conclusions of the majority.

A brief statement was presented by Senators Bailey, Blackburn, Pettus, Foster and Dubois, Democratic members of the committee, dissenting from some of the conclusions of the majority. They agreed, however, to the resolution offered.

A minority report was presented by Senators McComas, Beveridge and Pritchard, Republicans, who maintained that the adoption of a resolution of censure was not sufficient punishment.

Practically there was no debate on the resolution, although Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Platt of Connecticut, made it evident in brief statements that the resolution was not quite satisfactory to them. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 54 to 12.

When Mr. Tillman's name was called he added a new sensation to the proceedings by rising and saying with ill concealed emotion: "Among gentlemen an apology for an offense committed under heat of blood is usually considered sufficient."

At the request of Mr. Burrows the statement of Tillman was read by the clerk. Instantly the South Carolina senator disclaimed any intention of being offensive to the senate and said that if they were so considered he would withdraw them. The chair (Mr. Frye) said that by unanimous consent they might be withdrawn, but Mr. Dietrich of Nebraska, objected. The incident was closed without further comment.

EXPECTANT CROWDS IN GALLERIES.

When the senate was called to order today a notably large attendance of senators was on the floor and the galleries were thronged. Both Senators McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina were in their seats. Great interest was manifested by senators on the floor and by spectators in the galleries in the reading of the journal which contained the protest of Mr. Tillman against not being permitted to vote while under the ban of the senate's order of contempt.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, presented the following resolution which had been formulated by that committee.

"That it is the judgment of the senate that the senators from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. McLaurin, for disorderly behavior and flagrant violation of the rules of the senate during the open session of the senate on the 22nd day of February, inst., deserve the censure of the senate and they are hereby censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the senate shall be no longer in force and effect."

Mr. Burrows presented the request of the majority of the committee which was read.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY.

The report recited the history of the altercation in the senate and

quoted the language then used by the offenders. All agreed to this statement.

The report then continued as follows:

"The majority of the committee are of opinion that the legal effect of adjudging these senators in contempt of the senate was to suspend their functions as senators and that such punishment for disorderly behavior is clearly within the power of the senate but the conclusion they have reached makes it unnecessary to discuss this question. The offenses committed by the two senators were not, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, of equal gravity."

Mr. McLaurin did not commence the encounter but only stood in his place at his desk, where he was speaking and resisted the attack that was made upon him. In other words his offense was confined to the use of unparliamentary language, for which he had unusual provocation. Nevertheless, his offense was a violation of the rules of the senate of so serious a character that in the opinion of the committee it should be condemned.

THE GREATER OFFENSE.

"In the case of Mr. Tillman, the record shows that the altercation was commenced by the charge he made against Mr. McLaurin. Such a charge is inexcusable, except in connection with a resolution to investigate. Mr. Tillman not only made the charge without any avowal of a purpose to investigate, but also disclaiming knowledge of evidence to establish the offense and this he said after the charge had been specifically and unqualifiedly denied by Mr. McLaurin."

"Such a charge under any circumstances, would be resented by any man worthy to be a senator; but, made as it was in this instance, its offensiveness was greatly intensified. This feature of his offense, coupled with the fact that he also commenced the encounter by quitting his seat some distance away from Mr. McLaurin, and rushing violently upon him, struck him in the face, makes the cause one of such exceptional misbehavior that a majority of the committee are of the opinion that his offense was of such greater gravity than that of Mr. McLaurin."

CANNOT GRADE THE CENSURE.

"The penalty of a censure by the senate in the nature of things must vary in actual severity in proportion to the public sense of the gravity of the offense of which the offender has been adjudged guilty. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that in the opinion of a majority of the committee there is a difference in the gravity of the offenses under consideration your committee are of the opinion that public good and the dignity of the senate will be alike best promoted and protected, so far as this particular case is concerned, by imposing upon each senator by formal vote the censure of the senate for the offense by him committed and therefore, recommend the adoption of the resolution."

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report Mr. Bailey of Texas, offered the following statement as representing the views of himself and four other senators:

MILD DEMOCRATIC DISSENT.

"We dissent from so much of the report of the committee as asserts the power of the senate to suspend a senator and thus deprive a State of its vote, and so much as describes the offenses of the senators as of different gravity; but we approve the resolution reported."

The report of the minority of the committee then was read.

In this statement the senators signing it say that while they accept the statement of the case as made in the principal report they do not agree with the majority of the committee as to the punishment proposed by the majority. They then say:

REPUBLICAN MINORITY NOT SATISFIED.

"The junior senator from South Carolina is guilty of unparliamentary language. The senior senator from South Carolina is guilty of physical violence. Neither in the state-

utes of any State or in the common opinion of mankind are these two offenses the same. The slightest form of punishment is a reprimand or censure. It is the latter which the majority proposes to inflict for two offenses differing in character and gravity. The minority of the committee are of the opinion that this punishment is adequate, and that to ignore the difference between the offenses is unjust. The minority of the committee is of the opinion that suspension of the two offending senators from their senatorial privileges heretofore inflicted should now be formally adjudged and continued for different periods of time."

The report concludes by recommending that Senator McLaurin be suspended from his functions as a senator for five days and that Senator Tillman be suspended for twenty days.

Mr. Prichard's adoption to the above statement is in the following language:

"I concur in all the foregoing views except as to the punishment of the junior senator from South Carolina. It is my opinion that the punishment he has already suffered is adequate to his offense. I make no recommendation as to the punishment to be imposed on the senior senator from South Carolina."

IMPORTANT FOR THE RECORD.

Mr. Bacon called attention to what he considered an important omission in the narrative of the majority concurrences of last Saturday. There was no official record of the proceedings in the secret legislative session, he said, but some of the salient facts ought to be brought out. He said that the senior senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) had expressed his desire through the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) to make public acknowledgment of his error and to apologize to the senate. The junior senator from South Carolina (Mr. McLaurin) had expressed the same desire through him (Mr. Bacon). He deemed it important that these facts should be made a part of the record.

THE MCLAURIN'S WOULDN'T VOTE.

When the name of Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi was reached in the roll call, he said:

"Being related by kinship to one of the senators involved, I ask to be excused from voting."

The request was granted. Mr. McLaurin of South Carolina, one of the offending senators, said in response to his name, which had been restored to the roll: "I refrain from voting for obvious reasons."

TILLMAN'S NEW OFFENSE.

When Mr. Tillman's name was called he rose deliberately. Every eye in the chamber was fixed upon him. His face was stern and set and he was pale as a sheet. Evidently he was laboring under great emotion. "Among gentlemen," said he, slowly, and his words were heard distinctly in the uttermost part of the chamber, "an apology for an offense committed under the heat of blood is usually considered sufficient."

Then he resumed his seat amid gasps of astonishment among senators and spectators.

Mr. Burrows hastened to the desk of the official stenographers and directed that Mr. Tillman's words be written out at once.

At the conclusion of the roll call but before the announcement of the vote, Mr. Kean, of New Jersey, who had voted for the resolution, addressing the president pro tem changed his vote in the following statement:

KEAN CHANGES HIS VOTE.

"Having heard the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) again insult the senate, I change my vote from aye to no."

The resolution was adopted 54 to 12, the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Burrows, Carmack, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Cullom, Depew, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dubois, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Louisiana, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Hansborough, Harris, Hawley,

Hoar, Kearns, Lodge, McCumber, McEnry, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt of Connecticut, Quarles, Rawlins, Sirmons, Stewart, Talaferro, Teller, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wetmore.—54.

Nays.—Beveridge, Clark of Wyoming, Deboe, Dietrich, Foster of Washington, Kean, Kittredge, McComas, Millard, Pritchard, Proctor, Scott.—12.

BEN COOLS QUICKLY.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Burrows demanded that the statement of Mr. Tillman made during the roll call be read to the senate. Scarcely had the clerk concluded the reading when Mr. Tillman, addressing the president, said:

"The words uttered by me were not intended to be offensive and if they were so considered I very gladly withdraw them."

As Mr. Burrows was about to address the senate Mr. Teller said:

"The senator from South Carolina was not called to order by anybody. I think we had better proceed."

Mr. Burrows explained that he had had no opportunity during the roll call to direct the senate's attention to Mr. Tillman's words. The chair (Mr. Frye) said:

"The senator has withdrawn the remarks. Is there objection on the part of the senate to their withdrawal?"

IT GOES ON THE RECORD.

"I object, Mr. President," insisted Mr. Dietrich (Rep.) of Nebraska. The effect of the objection is to incorporate Mr. Tillman's statement in the record of the proceedings.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S MISTAKES.

In His Remarkable and Hastily Prepared Speech Before the Senate he "Slipped Up" on Col. William Washington's Birthplace and Occupation.

[News and Courier.]

Barnwell, February 18.—Tillman's speech in the Senate recently, in which he gave his fellow Senators a birdseye view of South Carolina history, was remarkable as being the product of a night's incubations. But like most productions of the hasty pudding order, was not history altogether. Where he said that Col. Wm. Washington was not a relative of George Washington; that he was a South Carolina farmer; just like him, (Tillman,) he made three misstatements in a very narrow compass. In the first place, Col. Wm. Washington was not, at that time, a South Carolinian, but a Virginian; in the second place, he was not a farmer, or, if a farmer, he was not a farmer "just like me," as was said by the Senator; and in the third place, he was a kinsman of Washington, pater patrie, for "he himself hath said it." (See Washington's Journal of his tour through South Carolina.) The Senator's authority was doubtless of kindred complexion with the romances of Weems, from whom a number of romantic and unfounded Revolutionary stories were selected for the amusement of children in juvenile readers.

CORPSE COMES TO LIFE.

New Jersey Farmer Has Narrow Escape From Being Buried Alive.

New York, Feb. 24.—Found frozen in a snowdrift and apparently dead after Friday's storm, William Ferry, a farmer, near Anthony, N. J., lay for ten hours on the cooling board of an undertaker's shop surrounded by coffins and the paraphernalia of death.

Ferry was found lying in the snow. The body was cold and the supposed corpse was taken to an undertaking establishment. Half a dozen neighbors gathered to watch over the body. The absence of the undertaker prevented further action. When he arrived the party gathered in another room. Upon their return to the cooling room they were horrified to find the supposed corpse missing. An alarm was sent out and a messenger hurried to Ferry's home. When he arrived Ferry was disposing of a hearty meal. He said he suddenly became conscious and observing his surroundings, fled through a side door and hurried home.